

To-day's
Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. GEO. F. LAMBERT has been
instructed to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

on
WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1899,
at 2.30 P.M.,
(POSTPONED FROM THE 25TH MAY.)
at his OFFICES in Duddell Street,
No. 17, Lot 1.

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD AND RECLAMATION
PROPERTIES.

LOT 1.—ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL
OF GROUND situated at Victoria in the
Colony of Hongkong registered in the LAND
OFFICE as SECTION C OF INLAND LOT
No. 1,144.

Area 538 square feet. Annual proportion of
Crown Rent \$8.00.
The premises situate upon it are No. 244,
Queen's Road Central and consist of a three
storeyed Chinese Shop used as a portion of "THE
SPORTSMAN'S ARMS" and are let on a lease for
5 years from the 1st March, 1898, at the monthly
rental of \$45.00 and taxes.

LOT 2.—ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL
OF GROUND situated at Victoria, aforesaid,
and registered in the Land Office as SUB-
SECTION No. 1, of SECTION X OF IN-
LAND LOT No. 211.

Area 538 square feet. Annual proportion of
Crown Rent \$8.00.
The premises situate upon it are known as
No. 382, Queen's Road Central and consist of
a three storeyed Chinese Shop.

LOT 3.—ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL
OF GROUND situated at Victoria, aforesaid,
and registered in the Land Office as SECTION K
OF MARINE LOT No. 109.

Area 1861 square feet. Annual proportion of
Crown Rent \$20.85.
The premises situate upon it are known as
No. 212, Praya West, and consist of a two
storeyed Chinese Shop.

LOT 4.—ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL
OF GROUND situated at Victoria, aforesaid,
and registered in the Land Office as SECTION K
OF MARINE LOT No. 109.

Area 667 square feet. Annual proportion of
Crown Rent \$7.50.
The premises situate upon it are known as
No. 371, Queen's Road West, consisting of a
two storeyed Chinese Shop and No. 3, Sai Hing
Lane, consisting of a godown.

LOT 5.—ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL
OF GROUND situated at Victoria, aforesaid,
and registered in the Land Office as SECTION B
OF MARINE LOT No. 108.

Area 1,576 square feet. Annual proportion of
Crown Rent \$19.20.
The premises situate upon it are known as
No. 224, Praya West, and consist of a two
storeyed Chinese Shop.

LOT 6.—ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL
OF GROUND situated at Victoria, aforesaid,
and registered in the Land Office as SECTION H
OF MARINE LOT No. 108.

Area 974 square feet. Annual proportion of
Crown Rent \$11.35.
The premises situate upon it are known as
No. 41, On Ning Lane, and consist of a Chinese
godown.

LOT 7.—ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL
OF GROUND situated at Victoria, aforesaid,
and registered in the Land Office as the Re-
maining Portion MARINE LOT No. 238,
together with the Reclamation to the Re-
maining Portion of the said Lot.

Area of LOT 413 square feet. Annual pro-
portion of Crown Rent \$7.84.
The premises situate upon it are known as
Nos. 50 and 51, Praya West, and consist of a
Chinese godown.

The Reclamation has nearly been completed
and contains an area of 5,307 square feet.
For Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

The Auctioneer
or to
Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,
The Vendor's Solicitors.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899. [612a]

TO LET
ROOMS with or without BOARD, in CENT-
RAL POSITION. Summer Rates.
Apply to
c/o of this Office.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899. [663a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship.

"THALES"
Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at
10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899. [670a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship.

"CHIHLI"
Captain Newcomb, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899. [659a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR TAIKOW.
THE Company's Steamship.

"SZECHUEN"
Captain Hall, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899. [660a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship.

"RECTOR"
Captain Barr, will be despatched on
FRIDAY, the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899. [660a]

To-day's
Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship.

"ESMERALDA."
Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the
above Port, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at
5 P.M.
This steamer has Superior Accommodation for
Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899. [668a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
THE Company's Steamship.

"TAIYUAN."
Captain Nelson, will be despatched as above
on THURSDAY, the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899. [667a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR TIENTSIN.
THE Company's Steamship.

"NANCHANG."
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched as above
on THURSDAY, the 1st June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899. [671a]

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS

BRANDIES.

A.—Hennessy's Old Pale, Red
Capsule - - - - - \$18.00

B.—Superior Very Old Cognac
Red Capsule - - - - - 21.00

C.—Very Old Liqueur Cognac 24.00

V.O.—D.—Hennessy's Finest
Very Old Liqueur Cognac,
1872 Vintage, Red Cap-
sule - - - - - 30.00

V.V.O.—E.—Finest Very Old
Liqueur Cognac, 1862
Vintage - - - - - 48.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be
PURE COGNAC, the difference in price
being merely a question of age
and vintage.

Smaller quantities and sample
bottles will be supplied at propor-
tionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits
to be genuine only when bought
direct from us in the Colony or from
our authorised Agents at the Coast
Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MARRIAGE.
On the 11th inst., at the Cathedral, Shanghai,
by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., HAROLD
WILLIAM, youngest son of O. G. Daldy, of
Rimford, Essex, to ALICE, eldest daughter of
William M. Kerfoot, of Dukinfield, Cheshire.

DEATH.
At Tongkai, on the 7th of May, ROBERT
LAWRIE SMITH, of Shanghai, aged 37 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN
CHINA.

LONDON, May 15th.
Mr. Brodrick speaking in the House of Com-
mons said, that until the full facts of the
Russian demand to connect the Manchurian
Railway system direct with Peking were known,
the Government could not make any pro-
nouncement whatever upon the subject.

The Times in a leading article says that the
Russian demand directly tends to frustrate the
object of the recent Anglo-Russian Agreement,
i.e., the avoidance of a cause for conflict. The
article continues, that British trade in China
rests on British power and prestige, both of
which are seriously endangered by the action
of Russia.

WEATHER REPORT.
The Observatory report says:—On the 17th
at 11.50 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly
on the China coast. Pressure is highest between
the E. coast of China and the Cochincoos, and
lowest in a depression lying over the E. part of
the Sea of Japan. Gradients slight for E. winds
on the China coast. Forecast: Light to
moderate E. winds till 10 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DURING the week ended 13th May there was
one case of enteric fever and a case of puerperal
fever reported in the City district.

The Customs staff and Harbour Master at
Pagoda Anchorage were to leave there on the
morning of the 7th inst. for Sansai Inlet.

A COOK employed at Wellington Barracks was
brought up at the Magistracy this morning by
Colonel Evans, for gambling, and fined 25
dollars.

A NATIVE report says that the Wu Wei army
formed by Jung Lu to be stationed at the Im-
perial Park at Peking has been completed, and
consists of 10,000 men. Of this number one-
fourth was commanded to adopt Western drills
under the instruction of Taotai Yin Wulin, and
the remainder are to be trained by the native
method.

According to the Universal Gazette, nego-
tiations for a Japanese Settlement at Tientsin
have been satisfactorily concluded between the
Japanese Consul and the Viceroy, who has
appointed deputies to undertake the delimita-
tion conjointly with Japanese delegates. It
has been arranged that the lands will be taken
up at prices according to their locality.

It is reported in Shanghai that the Indo-China
steamer *Pechili* is in tow of the same Company's
steamer *Takung*, and was sighted on
Wednesday evening last under way inside of
the White Dogs. The *Pechili* left Amoy
on the morning of the 8th inst. for Shanghai
and the *Takung* left Swatow at 5 a.m. on the
following day. Both vessels hoisted their
numbers on passing Turnabout Island.

At 1.15 a.m. yesterday, says the *A. C. Daily*,
News of 13th instant, a fire broke out in a rice
shop, No. 1,250, Broadway, Hongkong. The
firemen were upon the scene with their usual
alacrity and succeeded in confining the flames to
only four houses, which were totally de-
stroyed, viz., Nos. 1,257-60. At about 6 a.m.
the firemen had mastered the flames, and it was
found that about five other houses adjoining
and some at the back had been more or less
seriously damaged. One of these was Messrs.
Paw Chong & Co.'s shop, which narrowly escaped
total destruction. No. 1,258 was a tinmith's
shop, insured in the Royal Insurance Co. for
Tls. 2,000; Nos. 1,259 and 1,260, rice shops,
were also insured, the former in the Royal, for
Tls. 1,000 each; No. 1,257, a native cake ven-
dicator, and No. 1,256, a watchmakers, were
uninsured. Messrs. Paw Chong & Co. had
policies amounting to Tls. 8,000 each, Tls. 5,000
in the Queen, Tls. 2,000 in the Union, and Tls.
1,000 in the Imperial. A quantity of goods
from this shop were saved by the Salvage
Corps. The origin of the fire is supposed to
have been through the upsetting of a tin of
kerosene over a hamper of rice near which was
a naked light.

Der *Ostasiatische Lloyd* learns that Messrs.
Melchers & Co. have now also ordered three
river steamers to be built by Messrs. S. C.
Farman & Co., Ltd., which are to run
under the German flag between Shanghai
and Hankow. As it is intended for these
steamers, as well as for those ordered by
Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., to dis-
charge and take in alongside the German
flag in Hankow, the German Concession
by this will undoubtedly gain in importance.
The German flag will be seen also hence-
forth further up the Yangtze at regular inter-
vals, as Messrs. Melchers & Co. intend placing
another ship—the first one carrying the Ger-
man flag—to ply regularly between
Hankow and Ichang. Whilst the steamers of
Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co. are to be
ready for service in October of this year,
those of Messrs. Melchers & Co. will be
completed to run only in March 1900. The
North-German Lloyd will commence its
fortnightly service on the coming 4th of Octo-
ber, at which date the *King Albert*—the
first of the newly built ships—is to leave
Bremen. Der *Ostasiatische Lloyd* is in-
formed that the original intention to run one
steamer every four weeks *via* Hongkong alterna-
tely to Japan and to Shanghai has been
abandoned. All the steamers will call at
Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, but for
some time to come at least their stationary
berth is to be Yokohama, whilst the two other
ports will only be ports of call for mails,
passengers, and cargo.

According to a vernacular paper, the Russians
in Manchuria have been somewhat oppres-
sive towards the Chinese and many troubles have
arisen between the Russian soldiers and the
natives at Kirin. In one instance at a place
called Lu Tashung a Chinese militia man
being scared on meeting a large company of
Russian soldiers fled into a Chinese house.
The Russians felt suspicious and seeing that
he was armed took him for a bandit and pur-
sued him into the house and a scuffle followed
when several Chinese were wounded by shots.
The case was dealt with between the Russian
and Chinese officials and remained for a long
time unsettled. A great number of other
Chinese have been declared outlaws and
imprisoned by the Russians for possessing
arms. On another occasion a Chinese desperado
killed two Russians and though the Chinese
officials punished him with death, the Russians
were discontented and finding arms in a
villager's house pursued and shot the owner.
The Russian Director learning the injustice of
this affair punished the offenders and compensa-
ted the family of the deceased to the extent
of Tls. 1,200. Later on, some Russian soldiers
on being refused admittance to a Chinese
house in the dominion of Tsitsihar, led by two
linguists, climbed into it and in a conflict with
the Chinese occupants wounded 11 of them, 3
of whom died soon after. Some 30 Chinese
householders were seized by the Russians.
The Chinese Military Governor ordered the
two linguists to be arrested but they had already
absconded. The case was finally ended by the
Russians paying a sum of Tls. 6,000 as in-
demnification and releasing the harassed village
people.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following donations to the
funds of the Hospitals:—

H. N. Cooper - - - - - \$10

THE *N. C. D. News* learns that after H.M.S.
Victorious was docked at Yokosuka the
Japanese naval constructors discovered that their
displacement marks were one foot out, i.e., that
she actually drew one foot less than her marks
indicated.

The movements of the Italian squadron in
Chinese waters, about which there have been
many rumours, are still doubtful; but the
A. C. D. News has reason to believe, that Ad-
miral Calvi Ginet in his flagship *Stromboli*
and possibly the *Elba* are shortly expected at
Wossung and it is likely they, with the *Marco
Polo*, *Americo Vesputi* and *Elba* will remain
there awaiting orders from home.

As another instance of the latent hatred against
foreigners by the officials of Peking we may
quote the following, says the *A. C. D. News*:—
When the Empress Dowager ordered last
November the formation of a new body-guard
of 19,000 men for herself, drilled after the
Western style, she called the Corps "The
Victorious in Arms Corps." This, in Chinese
is written *Hu-shung-chin*. At the recom-
mendation of the leader of the ultra-Conservative
party of Peking, the Assistant Grand
Secretary Kang Yi, who was doubtless in-
fluenced by those around him, the name of this
Empress Dowager's new body-guard has lately
been changed by her; the trick being that the
characters have been changed while the
phonetic sound of the original name is gen-
erally retained. In a word the Corps is now
known as the *Hu-shung-chin*, or "The
Tigers of the Tiger Corps." This kind of
designation being rather peculiar, Kang Yi,
the author of the name, is credited with having
explained himself in the following manner:—
"We all know what *yang-huei-tzu* mean.
Well, tigers are fond of eating goats (also called
yang in Chinese and meant as a pun on the
word *yang*, "outside" or "from the outer seas")
their designation for foreigners, while the gods
are masters of the devils (*kuai*), that is to say
the tigers and the gods will annihilate the goats
and devils—that is why I have changed the
name of the Empress Dowager's Body guards
from *Hu-shung-chin* to *Hu-shung-chin*." Kang
Yi further went on to say that he doubted that
"foreigners in China are so well versed in the
use and play of Chinese words and terms as to
be able to see the insult to them which the new
term conveys."

RETURN OF THE PEKING SYNDI-
CATE SURVEYING PARTY.

A SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

The members of the surveying party of the
Peking Syndicate, of London, have just
returned to Shanghai after a very successful
trip. It will be remembered that the members
left Shanghai at the commencement of this
year, being divided into two parties, one of
which went north to Peking and the other up
the Yangtze as far as Hankow. The northern
party was composed of Mr. Guss, C.I.E.,
Major Brazier-Creagh, Captain Wyss and Mr.
Sabini, and the programme was: that on leav-
ing Peking this party should travel south and
meet the southern party, consisting of Captain
Purvis, Captain McSwiney, Mr. Nathan, Mr.
Pattison and Mr. Butler, which was to travel
in a northerly direction overland after leav-
ing Hankow. This programme was carried
out exactly as planned and both parties are
highly pleased with the success of their work.
The northern party, leaving Peking reached
Chungking, via Paoing, from there to Shu-
yang, thence to Shi-tai and on to Su-kow. The
range of mountains in this neighbourhood, Tan
Shan Huang Range, was crossed at an altitude
of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet and views of lovely
scenery were obtained. The party then follow-
ed the main road, which they left to follow an-
other road west of Lu-an and got on to the
main road again, omitting, however, to call at
Thun-hu, but proceeding to Chang-tsu, Tse-
chou and south to Huai-king. The lofty Tai
Huang Tan range of mountains was then
crossed at an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet and
the scenery was magnificent. Very cold weat-
her was here experienced, there being between
degrees of frost, and several inches of
snow. The party were frost-bitten. The mountain
roads are described as being very difficult. This
range is the watershed of the numerous rivers
thereabouts. From the hills, which are
numerous about here, beautiful views of the
surrounding scenery were obtained, of the
plains below clothed in green, dotted over with
cities, towns, and hamlets; the latter being
invariably surrounded with clumps of trees in
blossom. The party then went to Peitaiho on
the Yellow River returning to Hui-king, skirt-
ing the range of mountains to Wei-hu. In the
mountainous districts the mines were inspected,
and the country surveyed. No gold was found,
but iron, coal, and copper in abundance. The
party really saw what Baron Richthofen saw,
and following in the steps of such an extraordinary
observer—no one seemed to escape his ob-
servation—they have but little to add to his
published report. From Wei-hu they travelled
by the Wei-ho river north to the Grand
Canal, and then on the Tientsin reaching there
about the end of April. The southern party
on leaving Hankow proceeded up the Har-
bin River to Siangyang, and then on to Hui-king
where both parties joined. Both parties had
a very successful trip and found the people
very quiet and law abiding, particularly in
Shensi province, and the Chinese officials at
the various cities through which they passed
assisted them in every possible manner. They
experienced no difficulty with the Chinese
whatever. The trips have demonstrated the
presence of all things that Baron Richthofen
reported, and promise a very successful result
to the capital which the syndicate may invest in,
exploiting the provinces in which concessions
are granted. If the Board in England decide to
commence operations and the British public
support the syndicate sufficiently, the strength
of the reports of the surveying party, railways
will be built and the mines worked, and
other industries commenced that present
themselves. With regard to the railway the
party have made special surveys, selecting the
route of a line from Peking south to the
Yangtze, probably Hankow, and suitable sites
for bridging the Yellow River for railway pur-
poses have also been selected. Everything
more or less definite is a successful issue of the
Peking Syndicate, and the members of the
surveying party, the majority being British
officers, are particularly pleased with the results
they have obtained, and are anxious to return
to their respective homes, and to resume their
respective duties.

THE HINTERLAND.

SAM CHUN TAKEN.

News with regard to affairs in the Hinter-
land is still mostly conspicuous by its absence.
The officials are extremely cautious but are
dumb, having no information to give upon the
subject of the Hinterland affair. We have been
enabled to gather, however, that the town of Sam
Chun has been occupied without any casual-
ties upon the British side, and it is also stated
that the boundary has not as yet been ex-
tended. The fact that five hundred of the
troops, together with the General and probably
the whole of the Naval Brigade, are expected to
return to-night leads to the belief that matters
are practically settled and that the force left
will simply hold the country for a few days
until arrangements can be made for forming a
permanent frontier guard. That such a guard
is contemplated is evident from the fact that
the Royal Engineers are busily employed
upon plans for matched barracks capable of
housing four hundred men.

A rumour having been in circulation to the
effect that one of the newly sworn in European
constables had been brutally murdered in the
Hinterland, a representative of the Telegraph
made enquiries at the Central Police Station
and was informed that no such news had been
received, but that, had such a murder taken
place the Central Station would have been
immediately communicated with.

We have likewise been unable to obtain
official confirmation of the reported occupation
of the town of Sun On by rebels and the de-
parture of troops to take the place, but this may
nevertheless be true. As matters now stand
we cannot hope to obtain reliable information
until the return of the troops from the front.

KOWLOON WALLED CITY TAKEN.

VOLUNTEERS AT WORK.

We published in our yesterday's issue, the
opinion held by the *Singapore Free Press*, that
the British in this Colony are made of the right
stuff, and we are pleased to say that our Civilian
Army was enabled to justify the praise that had
been bestowed upon it by our sister Colony.

Acting on instructions from home, the military
authorities have been exceptionally busy setting
their new house in order and so when it was
decided that that "plague spot," the walled city
of Kowloon should be taken possession of the
difficulty arose as to where the necessary
men for the undertaking were to come
from, and the Volunteers were applied for.

Orders were issued last Monday for the
Volunteers to hold themselves in readiness for
any emergency and yesterday, at 11 a.m., a
further order was circulated for the Corps to
assemble at Headquarters at 1 p.m., and it was
a sight to see the men rushing home to change
their clothes and get to the parade ground as
quickly as ever they could, in many cases all
thought of tiffin being forgotten. Punctually
at one, over a hundred men had assembled
and were busy bracing on their belts
and side-arms and seeing that their carbines
were in a fit state for the work required
of them. Twenty rounds of ammunition
were served out and more boxes got ready
to take along with the expedition. In a very
short time the "fall in" was sounded, the
seven pounders and two machine gun detach-
ments were told off, and the remainder were
ordered to act as infantry, the party moving
off to the Commissariat pier a little before two
o'clock, late comers joining on the way. At the
pier were two companies of the Royal Welsh
 Fusiliers under Col. Mainwaring, and a party
of Royal Engineers, under Lt. Painter R.E.,
composed of European sappers and six Natives,
armed with a flagstaff and tools for digging
holes. The cure of the sick and wounded was
also considered, an ambulance party under
Bombardier Mobley and seven men, from the
R.A.M.C., besides Surgeon Capt. Lowe, and an
Army Medical Officer being present. The whole
number of troops, amounting to nearly three
hundred, were embarked on steam
launches and junks and a start made for
Kowloon City.

On approaching the City a sharp look out
was kept to discern if any preparations had
been made to oppose the landing, but only a
crowd of Chinese civilians was seen on the
hillsides and along the shore and it was fortu-
nate for them that they were not mistaken for
troops, as each launch had a machine gun ready
posted in the bow in case opposition had been
encountered. A landing was effected at the
police pier, which used to be used for the
customs, and the troops were formed up in front
of the police station to await orders.

Col. Mainwaring, Major Pendergast, R.E.,
and Captain Superintendent May went up to
the walled city and demanded its surrender to
the British. The Mandarin refused as he had
had no instructions from Peking, but made it
known that he could be forced to do so.

Orders were therefore sent for the troops to
come up to the walled city and were promptly
acted upon, the troops dividing and approach-
ing the City by different routes. Some difficulty
was experienced in getting the guns through
the narrow filthy streets, and the open sewers,
running down their centre, caused many halts
to be made. The Chinese population stood at
their doorways looking on with almost perfect
indifference depicted on their stolid con-
tenuances. When the City was reached, the
gates were found open and the place deserted,
except by old men and women, the soldiers in
all probability had heard of our coming and
either decamped or discarded their uniforms
for civilian attire and were mixing in the crowd
that had gathered.

A seven pounder was put in such a position
as to command the gate and sentries were
posted along the walls while preparations for
hoisting the flag were pushed forward, and the
Mandarin was told to bring out all his able-
bodied men, but there were none to bring out,
and a vigorous search failed to find any.
When all was ready for the ceremony, the troops
were formed up in front of the jammer facing
the flag staff, which had been erected on the
wall of the city. The flag was hoisted and
saluted by Major Pendergast, R.E., the troops
giving a royal salute and firing 21 rounds.
After the seven pounders. After the rounds were fired
the Union Jack was again accorded a royal salute,
and the ceremony ended. The rounds were
fired at intervals of 20 seconds, at first No. 1
and No. 2 guns taking their turn, but as No. 2
gun had the misfortune to get choked, after
the fifth round the remainder had to be dis-
charged from No. 1, the men working in a
fine smart manner to accomplish the object.
The salute was then continued by the 7th and
8th guns, the 7th gun being the last to fire.
The salute was then continued by the 7th and
8th guns, the 7th gun being the last to fire.

stacked in the village square, composed of old
rifles (mostly terribly rusty), a few Winchester
old spears, bows and arrows, daggers, boxes of
gunpowder, soldiers' uniforms, banners and
silk flags. In many of the houses the doors of
the rooms containing arms were locked and had
to be broken into, usually disclosing piles of
guns and other weapons.

Killy R. W. Fusiliers with two machine guns,
were left to take charge of the place and the
remainder of the troops marched back to the
pier. The party who were left behind as guard
for this most strategic position looked very dis-
appointed, when they heard the glowing
accounts given by their comrades of their
occupation of the City. The Dock Detachment
were landed at the Kowloon docks on the
return journey; the others returning to Head-
quarters at about 7.30 p.m. The men, both
regulars and volunteers, behaved in a most
orderly and soldierlike manner and reflect
great credit on their commanders for the
admirable manner in which the operations
were carried out. Captain Chapman was in
command of the Field Battery and Captain
Saunders of the Machine gun company and it
is greatly owing to their energy and interest in
the Corps that the Volunteers have become so
reliable an arm of the colonial defences. It is
much to be regretted that their worthy Battery
Sergeant Major was incapacitated from at-
tending this important function, having been
confined to his bed through sickness; great
regret was expressed by rank and file at his
unavoidable absence.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
Before the Hon. W. M. Goodhart (Acting
Chief Justice.)

May 17th.

WILLIAM KERFOOT HUGHES, Plaintiff.

THE HON. CATCHICK PAUL CHATER, C.M.G.,
Defendant.

This is a suit to recover \$24,506.22, the
hearing of which was resumed this morning.

Hon. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Messrs.
Johnson, Stokes & Anstey) appeared for the
Plaintiff, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., (in-
structed by Messrs. Deacon & Hastings) for
the Defendant.

(2)—Did the Plaintiff on 30th June, 1887, agree to sell to the Defendant 4,350 Pajunions and 735 Kowloons as alleged by the Defendant? The jury, after a short absence from the Court, returned and gave the following answers to the questions—(1) The jury are of the opinion that there was a distinct understanding that the Defendants were at liberty to sell or dispose of or make use of the shares taken by them from the Plaintiff until redemption and were not required to hold, for or deliver to the Plaintiff any specific shares, but may deliver to the Plaintiff or to his order any shares of the same nature and kind accounting for any dividend or income accrued upon such shares in the meantime and taking credit for any calls made thereon of other charges of any description.

(2) We find that the shares, 4,350 Pajunions and 735 Kowloons, were sold by the Plaintiff to the Defendants on the 30th June, 1887, as shown in the account dated 3rd April, 1888, and known as exhibit 21, which is certified by the Plaintiff himself as correct.

The jury's verdict being in favour of Defendant, Mr. Francis asked His Honour to give judgment for Defendant with costs, which His Lordship did.

CHIEF & WARRANT OFFICERS SMOKING CONCERT.

A Capital Smoking concert was given by the members of the Warrant Officers Club on Friday evening last. The principle object being to give a hearty and well deserved send off to their late Secretary, Mr. Bannard R.N., who was leaving for England by the next homeward Mail. Also to welcome the new arrivals on the station, who came out in the Aurora.

A successful programme was got through in really first style, the music, singing, and dancing being above the average usually seen, or heard on such occasions. It would be impossible to draw comparison when all did so well—songs were rendered by Messrs. Macell, Glanville, Bentley, Skinner, Wingard, Jordan, Hooper, Daniels and Ridgway. Recitations were contributed by Messrs. Brisley, Allen and Kyle, an Irish jig "heel and toe" by Mr. Kennedy and a step dance by Mr. Daniel.

After the interval the President Mr. F. P. I. Houghton, in a brief, breezy speech referred to the improvement made in the Club during the past two years which he attributed mainly to the untiring energy, perseverance and talented resources of Mr. Bannard, he expressed his conviction that every member of the Club fully recognised how much they were indebted to their late Secretary for the present condition of excellence of their Club. He then asked Mr. Bannard to accept a present from the members in recognition of their appreciation of his invaluable services.

The presentation took the form of a handsome silver inkstand suitably engraved. Mr. Bannard's health was then drunk with musical honours.

Mr. Bannard in responding to the toast and accepting the present, said: "Mr. President and Gentlemen, after the eloquent remarks made and the hearty manner in which you have drunk my health I feel my departure from this circle of friends very keenly. Referring to the present position of the Club, he stated that when joining them, he mysteriously took a seat in the radical carriage of reform, and since then had passed through many of the crises and rebuffs incidental to that position, but he wished to dispel any erroneous ideas that he had taken a more conspicuous part than many of his brother members then present. Without going into details he contended that all must feel the increased interest extended to their club by members and others was in keeping with its democratic character. Though success had marked its progress during the past two years, it had been exposed to the temptation to let well alone, but as an open ear has been continuously kept to the suggested alterations made by members and the expediency or utility of any proposition put, has been made apparent to the practical minds of your President and Committee the adoption of such propositions became a matter of course. This, and the fostering care shown by your present President, and his predecessor, Mr. Clark, to the younger men, is the chief cause of your success, rather than the effort of an individual member. Their devotion to duty and attention to details during the critical period of amalgamation with the Club at Wei-hai-wei is entirely responsible for our present financial position and is a significant commentary of what may be accomplished by steady persevering effort of one and all.

Our Club life here, has shown clearly that there are many opportunities for the young Warrant Officers to do a great deal of good for themselves and class generally by taking the opportunities offered by Club life—we shall at no distant date break down the barrier of social exclusiveness which has hitherto in certain quarters been so rigidly maintained, when this is accomplished, an opportunity must assuredly present itself for us to seek an outlet under pressure of necessity for our legitimate rights to be granted us. But if, believes us not to limit our knowledge or resources to our present state, I have shown clearly you are open to the charge of using up your capital, which is fatal to advance. New capital and resources are essential to the healthy development of any club or society of men—and as we seem to be going more together, pulling in the same direction our progress is as certain as that night follows day. It is, certain that the old order of things must pass away, customs of the 19th and 20th century cannot run side by side. It will therefore be well for us to realize that time is an important factor that decides all things and there can be no question as to which custom must give way to the other. I accept your present and tender you my sincere thanks and shall look upon it as a souvenir of the time when the Warrant Officers in China, started off on the broad lines of bright flexible and advanced ideas of progress and reform. Cheers.

Mr. Skinner in a short speech expressed his admiration of Mr. Bannard and regret at his leaving Hongkong.

The evening closed with the National Anthem and Old Land Syne.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SHORT RANGE CUP AND SPONES.

Ranges 200 and 300 yards. Ten Shots.

Mr. P. Beck registered his second win for this Cup on Saturday last with a total score of 95 including 6 points handicap. There were twenty entries including several new members.

scores.

Mr. P. Beck 95

C. S. M. Wallace R.E. 45

Mr. Higgins 43

Cap. Carlyle A.O.D. 42

Mr. Skelton 41

Prof. H. H. 40

Mr. Marshall 39

Mr. Blair 38

Mr. Watson 37

Mr. Pidgeon 36

Mr. Reid 35

Mr. W. W. 34

Mr. W. W. 33

THE "BENLAWERS" ASHORE.

Messrs. Gibbs, Livingston & Co. courteously write us as follows:—

"We have received a telegram from Nagasaki to the effect that the 'Ben' Loke steamer 'Benlawers' is aground on the Fukue Reefs about 3 hours steam from Nagasaki. Part of the local cargo of Rice and Sugar has been jettisoned, and the discharge of further cargo is being got on with as fast as possible. Six feet of water is reported in the Forehold and two feet in the mainhold, other holds tight."

Pumps have been sent from Nagasaki and it is expected that the steamer will be got off. The steamer was on a voyage from Antwerp and London and sailed from here on 7th inst. for Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

KUYANG, NORTH ANHUI.

April 15th.

A HEAD WIND.

To-day our experience has been one that is not unusual to the traveller who journeys by native boat on the water highways and by-ways of China. We have had a head wind that overcame the energies of our boatmen and their desires to proceed on the journey, and night finds us near where daylight did, under the walls of Kuyang.

THE ANHUI REBELLION. It was in this district that the Anhui rebellion broke out last winter and ran its brief, abortive, but sanguinary course. The scene is peaceful enough now, and one can scarcely realise that on this ground there was lately so much bloodshed. Our boat is anchored in the Ko river, a few miles from the mouth of the river. Near us is the mouth of a deep ravine which extends southward near the wall to near the East-gate. It was a bloody chasm that day the rebels under Niu attempted to storm the East-gate and enter the city.

A little before supper we strolled up toward the gate and tried to learn what we could of the affair of which so few traces now remain. Here and there we saw reminders in the way of a gnarled skull of other human bones, bunches of matted black hair tangled in the stubby dry grass, scraps of rag, and in one case an entire gash with the hair that held it to some black scalp. Near the gate we pointed out the dark places on the ground where the baked and blood-soaked earth still showed traces as of human gore, after three or four months of weathering. At this place, it is said, the bodies of the rebels were left in piles, as they fell before the fire from the walls, the walls are of brick and perhaps twenty feet high, a formidable obstacle in the path of a disorderly horde of slightly armed bandits, if at all resolutely defended. At another place, near the abandoned ravine, there are many grave mounds, in some of which are buried what the days left of the remains of most of the unfortunate victims of mandarin misrule which fell at this place. For doubtless, the mandarins should bear nineteenth of the blame of uprisings such as this. We have even heard it hinted that in underhand ways they were guilty of encouraging it at the start, in order to gain glory and advancement in suppressing it. This is not unlikely, but who can prove it, when thousands of their victims sleep in unknown graves?

THE SACK OF MINOCHERCHI. Yesterday morning we were at Minocherchi, and about noon passed Tcherchi, market town 40 and 25 1/2 up the river from Kuyang. It was these places that bore the principal weight of destruction.

At Tcherchi the rising under Niu began. Here the rebels first "moved their hand," and much of the place was destroyed. But Minocherchi bore the brunt, and was a thriving walled market town of 20 or 30 thousand inhabitants is now little but ruin and desolation. One man told us that the houses of 4,000 families were burnt, a large place, and only a few buildings around the edges escaped. The loss of life, not only from murder and outrage, but also from flight, exposure, and starvation in the depth of winter, must have been very large. The rebels after a repulse or two and the loss, it is said, of about two hundred, stormed the East-gate and entered the place, being more successful than they were later on at the East-gate of Kuyang. It is said that one of the leaders, of whom there were three, ordered that houses should not be burnt, and no one killed but those who resisted plundering. Another, however, thought that to burn the place would create more terror and consternation and so advance their designs. The ideas of the latter evidently prevailed, with fatal force. It would most likely, however, have been impossible for these leaders to prevent burning and murder by their undisciplined hordes of half-wild Anhui people.

THE DEFEAT AT KUYANG. From Minocherchi the main body of the rebels moved towards and attempted Kuyang. The final and effective victory over them by the Imperial troops was near a low range of hills that can be seen rising out of the vast level plain to the westward of the Ko river. Four cart-loads of silver which they had plundered from the people were captured by the troops at this place, it is said, and also that ten thousand or more of the rebels were killed. We have heard it estimated that the total loss of life as a result of this insurrection could not have been less than fifty thousand. But a loss of that number, or twice that number, would be hardly a check to the population of this region, the people still swarm. All the way up the Ko river we have been impressed with the numbers. Even the Chinese with us have remarked on it, and people would have to be pretty thick to make Chinese from the Yangtze Valley remarks on the fact.

STARVATION AT PACHOU. Appalling destitution is apparent still in many places. Pitiful cases—poor wretches lying starving and dying are seen about the city gates and streets. One longs to help; but for a traveller to give a single alm is almost dangerous, for the beggars swarm, and many of them are fierce and determined. In Pacho the other day we were buying two loaves on the street, and while occupied counting out the cash for them, one was forcibly snatched away. The culprit made off, cramping it in his mouth and munching as he went. We gave chase and soon grappled him, not relishing this unceremonious method of losing our own dinner, much as we would have liked to help the poor wretch in some way; nor was it good for the foreigners' "prestige" to be openly robbed in the street. But neither we nor the thief were destined to eat this loaf, for quick as a flash, after we had grappled him, it second swooped down on the loaf, and it disappeared in his mouth about as fast as it disappeared in the crowd. We released the poor fellow and retraced our steps, and at the thought of the destitution that made men on the streets like ravenous wild animals, and also smiling at the comic spectacle which we just have made, sufficient to say we could not have eaten the loaf had we rescued it. But this letter is long enough, and we must close without the morals which will suggest themselves plentifully enough to any one who has toiled and travelled in the high ways and by-ways of China.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

PURSE SNATCHING.

This morning at the Magistracy a Chinaman was charged with stealing a purse containing \$65 to \$64 from Miss Julia Rodriguez, the daughter of the Spanish Vice-Consul. Miss Julia Rodriguez in giving evidence said she was eleven years of age, the purse produced in Court belonged to her mother. She was shopping with her mother yesterday, and went into an Indian shop in Wellington Street, where her mother handed her the purse; her little sister was with them. She placed the purse in her lap, as she was sitting with her sister. Defendant entered the shop and snatched the purse and ran away. The master of the shop ran after him. The purse was not found in the shop. She did not know how much it contained.

The master corroborated, and said that he ran after the man, who ran towards the Praya. Some Chinese tried to block the way but the prisoner was arrested.

Mr. Sercombe Smith sentenced the prisoner to six months hard labour and to receive 12 strokes with a birch within the first seven days of his imprisonment.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Douglas of the s.s. *Formosa*, from Tamsui, reports: Tamsui to Amoy light N.W. winds, fine; Amoy to Swatow light S.W. winds, fine; Swatow to port light westerly winds. Vessels in Tamsui on 12th, *Sumidagawa Maru* and *Hailong*; in Amoy on 13th, *Koonggang* and *Centaur*; in Swatow on 14th, *Ko. Kiao*, *Singau*, *Chefoo*.

The Norwegian s.s. *Hydro* from Newchwang reports fair weather throughout.

Captain Schulz of the s.s. *Long Moon* reports: left Shanghai with foggy weather and light southerly wind, had fog from sleep island to Lung Ying; in port light southerly wind and clear weather.

Captain Hopkins of the s.s. *Kashing* from Tientsin reports: southerly winds with fine weather throughout and smooth sea. Fog at intervals on the 14th and 15th.

KINTCHEEN PORCELAIN.

April 24th.

AN INTERESTING CITY.

One of the most interesting cities in China is Kintcheen, made renowned by its being the only place in all China where porcelain is manufactured. The city by land is about 110 miles from Kiating, in a southeasterly direction. About half of the year the city is accessible by large boats, the remainder of the year only the smaller boats can reach the city. Unless a gale is blowing in your favour it is exceedingly difficult to ascend the river further than about one hundred 1/2 above Loehou. From this point on, one needs a long row of trackers to tow his boat up the rapids. I should judge the current at this time to be six knots an hour. Several years back a natural barrier crossed the river some fifty 1/2 below Kintcheen, over which it was impossible for boats to pass except at flood tide. Some daring storm-masters came down at low water time, and with their drills and blasts removed this barrier, but in so doing, so greatly disturbed the dragon as to spoil its *figural*. Since that time I am told, a gloom has been hanging over the city of Kintcheen. Be that as it may, one thing is sure, the removal of this barrier has greatly facilitated the getting to and from the city. Kintcheen lies in a natural basin or valley between the mountains on four sides, with a few passes between the ranges. This is one of the dirtiest and one of the busiest cities in China. The territory in the valley being limited, the city is built in a perfect jam. The streets do not average more than six feet in width. It is the most difficult city to get through in a chair that I have ever visited. The city is reputed by the officials to have half a million souls. I am persuaded that this is a conservative estimate.

THE POPULATION.

Of this place is composed of people from the eighteen provinces of China. There are over one thousand stores in the place that handle nothing but porcelain. I was told by the Likin Commissioner that the annual shipment of porcelain passing the Likin officials amounted to over four million taels, while half as much more he considered was smuggled through and carried overland in wheelbarrows to neighbouring cities and towns of which they got no record.

THE PLAQUE.

The plague return for the week ended 13th May shows a total of 89 cases and 69 deaths. The cases reported in the City numbered 76, the remaining thirteen being from other districts.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY IN CHINA.

The Hongkong correspondent of *Outlook* writes: "You are right in receiving with caution any telegraphic communication regarding the 'undoubted success of British diplomacy' in regard to China's pledge not to alienate to any foreign Power the Newchwang Railway. To begin with, what is China's pledge worth? Did she not hand over to the French the territory adjoining the Nam-a-u a few years since, although she was bound to us by treaty not to do so. Again, I may mention that Russia's recognized sphere of influence runs south to the Great Wall, which runs down to the Gulf of Chihli exactly at Shanhaikwan, from which point the railway extension to Newchwang begins; therefore it will run from start to finish through territory which will be dominated by Russia."

I must correct an erroneous idea which appears to console those at home who take an interest in Far Eastern affairs. I refer to our mythical sphere in the Yangtze Valley. In the *Outlook* of December 31st last, you say that the Chinese authorities (in the Yangtze) seem to be as obedient and deferential to the British as in North China they are to the Russian. Now this is far from being so. We are looked upon, and naturally, as a "busted flush." Liu Kun Yih the Viceroy at Nanking, is disgusted because we have not supported him in his fight against the French regarding the new territory which they intend to acquire at Shanghai Chang Chih-tung and the officials and residents at Wuchang—adjoining Hankow—hold us in contempt for the cringing manner in which we sent our Consul back to Shanghai in a small merchant steamer after the cutting of that port, notwithstanding that we threatened gunboats, and the newest masquerade. Common people up the river declare that our ships have only wooden guns, and that before they pass up the Yangtze they must stop at Woosung and obtain a permit, to proceed from the Shanghai Tientsin! Once in a lifetime a British ship larger than a gunboat shows itself at Hankow, although the Germans sent their fleet up some time since. The Yangtze Valley is being exploited by foreigners not Britishers, and Hankow is a good example of this. The carrying trade of the great river is at present largely in our hands, but foreigners are entering against us, and their competition will surely tell. Foreigners are selling British property at Hankow, and unless a great change takes place at Peking they will be allowed to stick to it. In short, we have no sphere in Central China that is not common to everyone, and our prestige has long since vanished.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

MAY.

Metereological means based on ten years' observations in 1893.

Barometer..... 29.867

Thermometer..... 76.2

Humidity..... 84.0

Rainfall..... 15.0

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer..... 29.99

Thermometer..... 80.92

Humidity..... 75

Rainfall..... 83

TO-DAY.

Wednesday, 17th May, 1899.

Chinese 5th of 4th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises..... 6hr. 6min.

Sets..... 5hr. 55min.

High water—Morning..... none

Afternoon..... none

Low water—Morning..... 6hr. 30min.

Afternoon..... 6hr. 13min.

No inferior high or low water.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1838—Prince Tallyrand died.

1858—A reward of \$500 offered by Sir John Bowring for the arrest of the pirate Chu-A-Kwai.

1860—Loss of the French warship *Tacoe* off Amoy.

1879—Arrival of General Grant in Shanghai.

1880—King of Spain born.

1893—The four-masted ship *Sonali* towed into Hongkong dismasted.

1897—Battle of Domoko.

TO-MORROW.

Thursday, 18th May, 1899.

Chinese 6th of 4th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises..... 6hr. 6min.

Sets..... 5hr. 55min.

High water—Morning..... 6hr. 30min.

Afternoon..... 6hr. 42min.

Low water—Morning..... 6hr. 35min.

Afternoon..... 6hr. 35min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1842—The city of Chiup taken by the British troops.

1868—Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, born.

1873—Klith captured by the Russians.

1877—Mr. Choy, the first Chinaman to adopt the legal profession, admitted to the Hongkong Bar.

1890—Destructive fire in Shanghai; 55 houses destroyed.

1891—Anti-foreign riot at Ngankin.

1896—Suicide of Lieut. Commander Adair, of H.M.S. *Pique*, at Yokohama.

1897—Domokos abandoned by the Greeks.

AGENDA.

TO-DAY.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

THURSDAY.

Undelivered cargo per *Suitang* subject to rent.

FRIDAY.

Undelivered cargo per *Indrapuri* subject to rent.

SATURDAY.

10.45 a.m.—Mail for Europe closes.

MONDAY.

Whit Monday, Bank Holiday.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Tonkin*) 20th inst.

American (*City of Rio de Janeiro*) 20th inst.

Australian (*Albatross*) 21st inst.

Australian (*Taiyuan*) 22nd inst.

Indian (*Koh-i-noor*) 23rd inst.

American (*Cypriote*) 24th inst.

Canadian (*Centaur*) 24th inst.

American (*City of Rio de Janeiro*) 25th inst.

American (*Albatross*) 26th inst.

American (*Taiyuan*) 27th inst.

American (*Koh-i-noor*) 28th inst.

American (*Cypriote*) 29th inst.

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TO-DAY.

Wednesday, 17th May, 1899.

Considerees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO'
LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"GLENLOCH."
 having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
 of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
 are being landed and placed at their risk in the
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
 consignment will be sorted out, mark by mark
 and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
 Goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless
 instructions are given to the contrary before
 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 All ship damaged packages must be left in
 the Godowns where they will be examined on
 the 22nd instant.
 All claim must reach the Under signed before
 the 25th instant, or they will be recognised.
 MCGREGOR, BROS. & GOW.
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1899. [663]

Entimations.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG
 TELEGRAPH" have this Day been
 removed to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD,
 CENTRAL, Second Floor, (the premises
 formerly occupied by Messrs. POWELL & Co.)
 to which address all communications should
 be addressed,

ETH. F. SKERTCHLY
 Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

F. CAZANOVE,

BORDEAUX.

GOLD MEDALS.


Bordeaux, 1882. Paris, 1889.

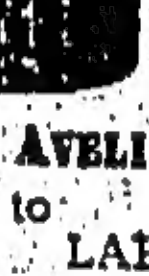
LIQUOR.

OF THE REVEREND FATHER

A. KERMANN.

This ELIXIR is employed with
 success to restore the FORCES
 of the STOMACH and FACILITATE



 **TONIC WINE**
Of the Rev. Father A. KERMANN
MOE-KI-NA of Dr. GÖLZ
CREME DE MANDARINE
ATVELINE ANNETTE SUPERFINE.
applied to
LAENDLER & Co., Paris.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
HIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.
PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
I COMPOSITION, RED HAND
RAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES.
&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AND
REASONABLE PRICES.
HONGKONG, 14th May, 1865.

GRIMAULT'S-SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years, with the greatest success. It continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by the

increase of weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour,
and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware
of Imitations.
GRIMAUT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Dealers.

THE LEADING CATERERS
COMPARE OUR
MEMU, BILLIARD TABLES and
LIQUORS to all others
THE GRILL ROOM
Hongkong, 1st September, 1897.

AN APPEAL
THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Post-Office, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to manifest
her appreciation of the assistance which
will be pleased to receive for every
NEEDLE WORK
Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collar
Collars renewed on old ones.

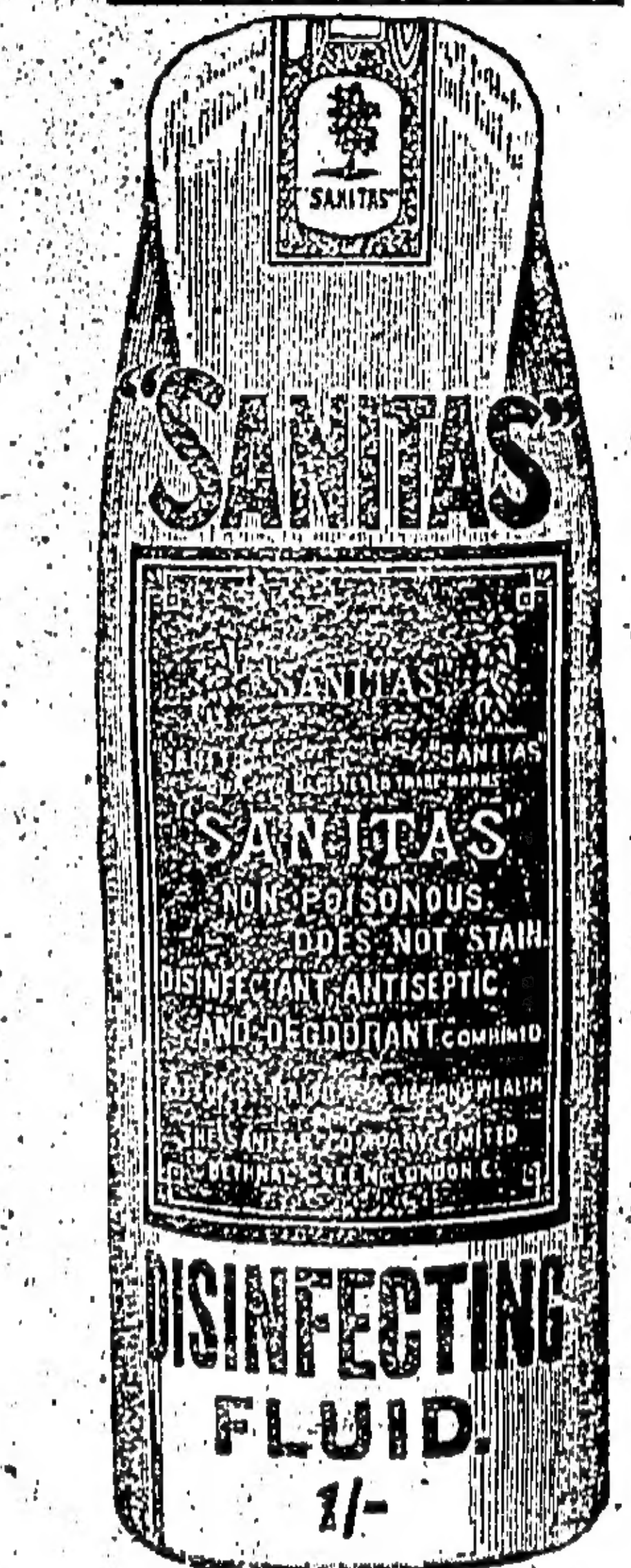
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TO
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PHOTOGRAPHS and PORTRAITS of
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IS now in a position, in his new and Co-modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS and VIEWS a specialty.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1898. [45]

DENTISTRY.
SUI SANG,
(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),
DENTIST,
No. 4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1899. [18a]

SIEN TING
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 10, WAGLAW STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [43]

The Share Market.
LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(May 17th.)

Banks.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—297 per cent. prem.
The Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.—(Preference) nominal.
The Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.—(Ordinary) 25 buyers.
The Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.—(Deferred)—25 buyers.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$22.
Do. Do. Do. \$22.
Marine Insurances.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$220 buyers.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited—\$614.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$114.
Yangtze Insurance Assoc. Ltd.—\$114.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$142 sellers.
Shanghai Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$44.
Fire Insurances.
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.—\$320.
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.—\$82.

Shipping.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.—\$20.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.—\$68.
China and Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.—\$77.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$50.
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—29 buyers.
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—35 buyers.
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—33 buyers.
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.—\$14.
Refineries.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$174.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$52.
Mining.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$75.
Do. Preference Shares—\$160.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$180.
Queen Mines, Limited—\$55.
Telebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$10.
Raub Allain Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$59.
Oliver Freehold Mines, Ltd.—(A) \$7.
Oliver Freehold Mines, Ltd.—(B) \$7.
Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$40.
Books, Wharves and Godowns.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—375 per cent. prem.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited—\$864.
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd.—\$41.
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.—\$15.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.—\$975.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.—\$81.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.—\$24 buyers.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.—\$28.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$38.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$10.
Miscellaneous.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.—\$241.
China-Borneo Co., Limited—In liquidation.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$14.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited—\$111.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.—\$126.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—\$170.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.—\$15.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.—\$112.
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.—\$142.
Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$31.
Hongkong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.—\$33 sellers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$11.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited—\$1 nominal.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$5.
Carmichael & Co., Limited—\$8.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd.—\$89.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—\$174.
International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.—\$17.
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.—\$17.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—\$17.
Yahlong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—\$17.
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share.
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.—\$3.
BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS (Share Brokers).
Telegraph Address—"Radio."

Refineries.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$174.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$52.

Mining.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$75.
Do. Preference Shares—\$160.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$180.

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